

Mr. Wright with the remark that "they would hardly pass for typical *Dormani*," he at first thought they would, but further examination convinced him that their peculiar markings were constant and quite striking. He is certainly mistaken in saying that they are always a pure white shell and entirely spotless. Many that we have found are prettily marked with three bands on the last whorl often very faint that corresponds to the three rows of spots on the typical *Dormani*. and many of them have just enough spots, very faint ones to show their relationship. However, the lightest *Dormani* I have seen in any other locality will show several times more spots and color than the darkest *albida* I have seen. All the Florida *Bulimuli* I have seen show more or less of bands on some examples, but these show much more trace of bands than the horn-colored *Bulimuli* that we have occasionally found along the east coast for a distance of 200 miles. That there are no typical *B. Dormani* in the hammock where the *albida* are found, I am quite sure, as it is only three miles from our home and we often go there and have looked over about the whole ground many times, finding I think 27 species of shells. We have found two types of *Bulimuli* near the east coast both of them much like Binney's No. 449, in form, but very unlike his 448. They are very fragile shells, one of them nearly white with conspicuous bands and the other plain horn color. Whether they are to be called *Floridana* or *Hemphilli*, I think that for the accomodation of collectors and students they should be distinguished by different names. If a collector should write to me for *B. Hemphilli* expecting to get a white banded shell and I should send him a horn-colored one he would have good reason for being disappointed. So far we have found them to be very rare shells.

CONCHOLOGICAL NOTES FROM OREGON.¹

* * * During my recent visit to Oregon I had opportunities for seeing *Goniobasis plicifera* Lea living in the Columbia River near Astoria, mostly on stones in small pools along the rocky margin. Also *G. nigrina* Lea which occurs in large numbers in the brook running from several large springs near Susanville, Lassen Co., Cal., at an elevation of 4700 feet above the sea. The same species was noticed in a watering trough fed by a spring on the road

¹ A letter from Dr. W. H. Dall to the Editor of the NAUTILUS.

crossing the Sierra, a little to the south and west of Susanville, the elevation being about 5500 feet which I think is the highest altitude at which any Strepomatid has been collected.

Both these species have a smooth mantle-margin, *G. pliocifera* being dark slate-color finely dotted with sulphur yellow while in *G. nigrina* the color is nearly black, inclining to slaty. It is probable, therefore, that all our American *Strepomatidae* agree in this feature and that as Stimpson supposed we have no typical Melanians with a fringed mantle-edge.¹

An interesting feature in the malacology of this region is the absence of *Unio* from all the streams, though found fossil in the tertiary of this region. I found *Margaritana margaritifera* of normal form and size abundant up to a height of over five thousand feet above the sea level, in the northern Sierras. At this height it was not accompanied by *Anodonta*.

It is very remarkable that typical *Vivipara* occurs not uncommonly in the Pliocene or possibly the Quaternary fresh water shell-marl of the old Lake beds, both of the Snake River (Oregon) basin and the Lahontan basin (California and Nevada). Why *Unio*, *Lithasia* and *Vivipara* should have disappeared when their associated *Carinifex* and *Pompholyx* persist in the same vicinity specifically unchanged, is an inexplicable mystery at present. It shows at least that the West Coast fauna was formerly more intimately connected with that of the eastern region of the United States, than at present.

Another interesting feature of my visit was the determination, by the aid of the researches of that veteran geologist Prof. Thomas Condon of the State University, of the existence of marine Pliocene fossils at Shoalwater Bay, Wash. conformably underlying the quaternary and indicating, by the presence of *Buccinum cyaneum* and other northern forms, at that epoch a colder climate than at present. The most remarkable, and only new form in this bed is a fine *Mytilus* as large as *M. californicus* but distinguished from all other species of the genus by its surface which resembles that of *M. edulis* superimposed upon which are a few, strong, divaricating ridges extending from about the middle of the valves toward the posterior extreme.

¹ Alcoholic specimens of Western *Gomobasis* recently examined by me, sent by Mr. E. H. White of Astoria, Oregon, confirm the observations of Dr. Dall respecting the smooth mantle-edge. I hope to figure the dentition later.—ED.

Many species have the surface covered with fine divaricating lines, but I believe there is none known in which there are a few strong distant ridges, perhaps not exceeding half a dozen on the surface of a shell six inches in length, and having otherwise the form and aspect of a giant *M. edulis*. For this interesting species I propose the name of *M. Condoni* in honor of its discoverer.

I did not succeed in reaching the southern part of the State where the enthusiastic lady collectors are upsetting all our previous notions by finding new species (and big ones, too,) in a fauna which everybody supposed had been well searched, to say nothing of advancing many Lower Californian types many miles to the north. I am beginning to believe that if the ladies set their minds to it we shall be having a lot of new species from New England next.

Prof. O. B. Johnson of the State University at Seattle, Wash., among other rarities, has recently dredged in the deep water of Puget Sound near Port Orchard, a few splendid specimens of *Cryptodon* or *Axinus bisectus* Conrad, originally described (as *Venus bisectus*) from the Miocene of Astoria. It is the giant of the genus, being over two inches in length, far surpassing in size any other living species yet known.

WM. H. DALL.

A CATALOGUE OF CONCHOLOGICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

BY F. C. BAKER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The following pages comprise an alphabetical catalogue of the abbreviations in common use for writers on conchological subjects, together with their full names and nationalities.

While not exhaustive the names of all the more prominent writers upon the subject are given. It is therefore hoped that the list will prove useful to beginners and those more advanced in the subject as well.

A.

Ad. A.	Adams, Arthur.	English.
Ad. H.	Adams, Henry.	English.
Ad. C. B.	Adams, Charles B.	American.
Alb.	Albers, Johann Christ.	German.
Ald.	Alder, Joshua.	English.